

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 19th December 1885.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahamnadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
4	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	800	6th December 1885.
5	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto ...	700	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta ...	700	14th ditto.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	11th ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	20,000	12th ditto.
9	"Bháratbási"	Ditto ...	3,000	12th ditto.
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto ...	2,500	10th ditto.
11	"Bherí and Kushadaha"	Ditto ...	.....	11th ditto.
12	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	302	8th ditto.
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	7th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	450	13th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	825	4th and 11th December 1885.
16	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly ...	500	
17	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
18	"Kamalá"	Calcutta ...	.....
19	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
20	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	508	
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
22	"Nava Mediní"	Midnapore ...	.....	12th December 1885.
23	"Navavibhákár"	Calcutta ...	1,000	14th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	13th ditto.
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	4th ditto.
27	"Purva Bangabási"	Noakholly ...	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	205	10th ditto.
29	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta ...	812	13th ditto.
30	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	
31	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	2,350	14th ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	12th ditto.
33	"Sáptálik"	Ditto ...	.....
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	400	12th ditto.
35	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	14th ditto.
36	"Sudhápán"	Calcutta ...	.....
37	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Ditto ...	3,000	12th ditto.
38	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto ...	700	10th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik"	Calcutta ...	7,000	13th to 17th December 1885.
40	"Samvád Prabháhar"	Ditto ...	200	12th to 18th ditto.
41	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	12th to 18th ditto.
42	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	14th to 16th ditto.
43	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	500	16th December 1885.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
45	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
47	"Bhárat Mura"	Calcutta ...	1,500	10th ditto.
48	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	14th ditto.
49	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	4,500	
50	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	150	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
54	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
55	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	11th to 15th December 1885.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Taraka"	Cuttack ...	.....
57	"Shiksábandhu"	Ditto ...	.....
58	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	5th December 1885.
60	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	116	1st ditto.
61	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	205	3rd ditto.
62	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	5th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Pratikár*, of the 4th December, says that the civilized world can never approve of England's war with Burmah. But the cruel destruction of houses in Myingyan by General Prendergast when he had met with no opposition in his progress through Burmah is specially condemnable.

PRATIKAR,
Dec. 4th, 1885.

2. The same paper asks what has Theebaw done that he will be deposed and imprisoned? If the English Government punishes everybody in this manner, who may resist its dominion over him, who will be morally guilty? No man in the civilized world will ever admit that Theebaw has been justly deposed.

PRATIKAR.

3. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th December, says that whenever it calls to its mind the capture of Theebaw and the subjugation of Burmah, it cannot help thinking how the English, the object of whose Government is righteousness, peace and security of life and property, should do anything which is unrighteous? How could those who boast of their independence deprive others of their freedom? How could those who bear the light of civilization full in their face bear hearts full of gall? But these doubts have now been dispelled. People have now come to know the English in their true colour. King Theebaw will be sent a prisoner to Aden. The Burmese kingdom will now belong to the English. The King will be a pensioner. Providence knows whether any more misfortunes are to fall to his lot.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 8th, 1885.

4. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 10th December, say that the English removed the Burmese King from Mandaíay, but did not make any arrangement for the keeping of order in the town. On Sunday night there was plunder on a large scale in Mandalay. It is said that Theebaw will be kept as a prisoner at Aden as the Nawab of Lucknow is kept as a prisoner at Muchikhola. The English are a noble nation. How can nobleness be proved except by oppressing the weak?

SURABHI & PATAKA
Dec. 10th, 1885.

5. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 10th December, says that, as loyal subjects of the English Government, Indians cannot but rejoice at the success of the English in Burmah. But Theebaw is so simple-hearted that Indians cannot but sympathize with him. The writer wishes that Government should console him by granting his prayers.

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 10th, 1885.

6. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 10th December, says that Theebaw has sufficiently expiated for his misdeeds, and now craves the mercy of the British Government. It is to be hoped that now that he has surrendered himself, he will receive a generous treatment at the hands of Government.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Dec. 10th, 1885.

7. The *Bhárat Bási*, of the 12th December, says that Burmah should not be annexed for the following reasons :—

BHARA BASI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

- (1) King Theebaw might have been a cruel despot. But that is no reason why the people of Burmah should be deprived of their independence.
- (2) The annexation will make the relation with China rather strained. Perhaps there will be war with that power. This will be very dangerous for India.
- (3) In the case of the annexation the Thibetans will not allow the English to trade in their country.
- (4) The native princes will be alarmed.
- (5) The object of extension of trade will be defeated.

So the editor earnestly requests the Viceroy not to annex the country but to place the eldest son of Theebaw on the throne, and to put him under the guidance of an able and righteous resident. This will make the name of England respected and bring the English traders many valuable privileges.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

8. The same paper hears that the Burmese war has cost Rs. 30,00,000.

The Burmese war.

But it is not aware how much more has been spent on it. The writer is not disposed to

call it a war, as not a single shot has been fired in Burmah.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

9. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th December, says that Theebaw's fate has been sealed. Now the question is what should be done with Burmah. The writer

Burmah.

has always protested against the annexation of the country. He will be glad if the rumour that the English Government will not annex the country, but will set up a Burmese King on the throne, as a feudatory, proves true.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

10. The *Samvad Prabhakár*, of the 12th December, says that Government has decided to annex Burmah upon

Burmah.

the pretext of the improvement of trade,

though the public desires that Government should set up a Burmese of the royal family on the throne. Thus this monument of Lord Dufferin's glory has been established in the first year of his administration. There can be no doubt that the English merchants will obtain a great advantage if Burmah is annexed. But statesmen think that the political results of such an act will be bad. The annexation of Burmah will make collisions with China probable. If Burmah is annexed, India will have to bear the expenses of strengthening the eastern frontier. The annexation may also lead to a collision with the French who have established their dominion in Tonquin.

SARASVAT PATRA,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

11. The *Sárasvat Patra*, of the 12th December, says that the able Viceroy should establish either the Mengoon

Annexation of Burmah.

Prince, who is now at Pondicherry, or any

other Prince on the Burmese throne, and appoint an able resident with a large army to advise the Prince in the work of administration. This will secure the interests of the British nation in Burmah, and will not shock the feelings of either of the Burmese people or of the Native Princes of India. Lord Dufferin belongs to the Liberal party. The writer entreats him to detain Theebaw in such a place that he may pass the remainder of his days in peace. He should not be detained either at Aden or at Ratnagiri. The King perhaps will enjoy comparative ease if he is kept in confinement in Calcutta. True heroes should treat their fallen enemies with respect.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

12. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th December, hears that Burmah will not be annexed. The country will be

The settlement of Burmah.

governed by a friendly Native Prince under

the guidance of an English officer. If Government really follows this policy, all India will be reassured, and people will think that Government has for ever abandoned the hateful practice of annexing other people's territories. If Lord Dufferin follows this policy, people of India will be greatly attached to him.

SANJIVANI.

13. The same paper, in noticing the fall of the Burmese Empire, says that it cannot say whether Burmah will

The fall of the Burmese Empire.

be annexed or reduced to the condition of

a Tributary State. Government has long given up the policy of annexation. Theebaw has fallen. He has now become the poorest of the poor. People are shedding tears for him. It would be a matter of great regret if

Government breaks its promise at this time, and a curse of Providence falls upon it.

14. The *Sádháraní*, of the 13th December, says that the greed of the

SADHARANI,
Dec. 13th, 1885.

Burmah. English is so strong that it does not seem probable that they will give up Burmah after having occupied it. They have for a long time desired to annex that country. They could not fulfil their desire so long owing to want of opportunity. One cannot believe that, under these circumstances, the English will give up Burmah after having occupied it. No obstacles can be found in the way of the English occupation of Burmah. The majority of the Indian authorities consider extension of empire to be indispensable for the maintenance of British prestige. There is also another thing which proves that Burmah will be annexed. Every meritorious person is ambitious. Lord Dufferin, who is a meritorious person, is ambitious. He has already acquired fame as a statesman. It is but natural that he should desire the increase of his fame. Statesmanship can be proved in two ways,—by effecting improvements in the internal administration, or by extending dominion and making arrangements for its defence. Only first class statesmen can earn fame by making internal improvements. For this reason ambitious statesmen do not at first turn their attention to internal affairs, but at once devote their attention to external affairs. From the acts of Lord Dufferin it does not appear that he thinks at all of internal affairs. He is eager to leave a name behind him by other means. He attempted to gain immortal fame by kindling the flame of war in Central Asia. He spared no effort to attain that end. But when he saw that the consequences of this might be disastrous, he retreated with honour. But as he thought a thing of the above nature indispensable for his immortality, he has attacked Burmah. He is eager to immortalise himself by the annexation of Burmah. He is also being supported in this by his greedy advisers. Will not Burmah be annexed even after this? Referring to the statement of the Viceroy that the Government of India would not approach the Burmese question in a light or thoughtless spirit, and that it would not adopt a policy which may not ultimately merit the approval of the English people, the writer says, that nobody required to be told that the English Government and the diplomatic Viceroy would do anything in a thoughtless spirit, or would do anything that would be disapproved of by the English people. Those who think from these words of the Viceroy that Burmah will not be annexed have perhaps forgotten the history of the establishment of British dominion in India and Egypt. They have also forgotten the traditional method of the establishment of British dominion in a foreign country. First goes the Missionary with the Bible in his hand. Then follows the merchant with his bales of cloth. Then goes the English soldier with the musket in his hand. The Civil Governor walks after the soldier with his proclamation, and last of all comes the tax-gatherer with the collection bag in his hand. In Burmah British influence has now arrived at the fourth stage. Lord Dufferin has said that he will not act hastily. Neither the Punjab, nor Oudh, nor Nagpore, nor the Cape State, nor Egypt has been hastily annexed. As for Lord Dufferin's second assurance that he would do nothing that would merit the disapproval of the English people, annexation is a thing which they will never disapprove of. From the statements of the *Englishman* also that Burmah will not be annexed, but that a feudatory will be placed on the throne, who will be relieved of all direct responsibility for the conduct of affairs, and that the administration of the country will be entrusted to a British Commission, many persons think that Burmah will not be annexed. But the writer, on the contrary, sees that the above

arrangements are the precursor of British dominion in Burmah. When the new Burmese King will not be responsible for the conduct of affairs, it is clear that he will have no authority. The words of the *Englishman* mean that the English will assume the virtual sovereignty of the country, and that there will be merely a puppet king on the throne. It is also said that the Burmese are very glad at these arrangements. But one cannot reconcile some statements with this. An Englishman has written that when the captive Burmese King was carried to the steamer many people rolled on the ground and wept bitterly. Another Englishman wrote that the Burmese King would be soon removed from Rangoon inasmuch as his further stay might lead to a rising against the English Government. How can one reconcile these statements with the statement that the Burmese are mightily glad at the English occupation of their country?

SAMAYA,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

15. The *Samaya*, of the 14th December, says that it is denouncing the Burmese war as unjust from the very beginning, because a foreign Government

has no right to interfere with the internal affairs of an independent State. The Viceroy has said that the war has not been undertaken in the interests of the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation. This appears to be true to a certain extent. For if the war were really undertaken in the interests of that Company, it should have ceased after those interests had been secured. But it now serves to secure the interests of Englishmen in general, as many Englishmen will now be provided for if the country is annexed. If a powerful King can govern his people well, he can easily come and snatch away the possessions of England on the plea that these are misgoverned. If the English could have succeeded in teaching good Government to King Theebaw and made him above all blame, their fame would have stood at its highest. The writer requests Lord Dufferin not to take the advice of the Anglo-Indians if he wants to govern the country well. He should act according to the promptings of his own heart.

SAMAYA.

16. The same paper says that the King of Burmah has surrendered himself to the English, and now the question is whether the kingdom is to be returned to

him or annexed. The English are in want of money. They may therefore annex it. But until the country is thoroughly settled, there is no hope of much revenue being derived from it. It is for this reason that native papers unanimously declare that it should not be annexed. The writer says that a declaration should be extorted from the King that if he practises oppression, either in his own country or in the country under the English, they will annex the kingdom. If the signature of the French Government be required in his declaration, attempts should be made to get such signature beforehand.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

17. Referring to the statements made by Lord Dufferin respecting Burmah in the course of a speech at Lucknow, and the announcement recently

made by the *Englishman* newspaper as to the arrangements which Government is said to have decided upon introducing into that country, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 14th December, says that annexation of Upper Burmah is likely to involve the British Government in great difficulties. British troops have indeed occupied Burmah without war or bloodshed; so, at least, is given out by the authorities. But no one yet knows whether this result has been due to the weakness of the Burmese people, their intense dislike of Theebaw, or to any other cause. The people believe that many facts about the Burmese war have not been published. The *Englishman* says that the newspaper correspondents were not allowed

to send what news they thought proper, but had to submit their communications to the authorities before sending them to their respective journals. The *Times'* correspondent was expelled from the seat of war because he had not conformed to this rule. All this but confirms the rumour which was current that correct news of the war was being suppressed. Nevertheless, from the little that has been published regarding the war, the following points seem to be established:—*First*, Theebaw believed that Government would not suddenly declare war against him, and for this he did not make any preparations for defence. *Second*, he was convinced of his own innocence and believed that the British Government would not do him any injustice, or act unfairly towards him if he surrendered himself and his dominions into its hands without war. *Third*, Theebaw was not really a cruel tyrant, and the people of Burmah did not dislike him. The Burmese still seem to believe that Government will neither depose Theebaw nor annex Upper Burmah. And it is because the people of that country cherish this belief that Government has been able to occupy it without war, and that difficulties have not yet appeared in that direction. But as the outcome of the policy which Lord Dufferin has now adopted towards Burmah, Government is virtually annexing that country. This cannot but disabuse the Burmese of their error, and thus lead them to create difficulties. The *Pioneer* says that they have already begun to do this. It may be thought that now that Burmah has been occupied, the Burmese cannot but accept the situation. Lord Lytton thought precisely in this manner when he occupied Cabul, but in a moment a great fire was kindled in Afghanistan, and not a few high English officials lost their lives in it. Theebaw may not have been popular with every Burman, but there can be no doubt that a considerable and influential section of the population was devoted to him, otherwise he would never have succeeded in expelling the rival princes from Burmah, killing some of them, obtaining the throne, and filling it for such a long period. The deposition of Theebaw will dissatisfy this large party, and may induce them to join the turbulent Shans and other disaffected tribes. It is not again known what attitude may be assumed by China and France. Theebaw's party may seek the aid of China, and France may feel insulted at the expulsion of her ambassador from Burmah by the British Government. In the event of any such difficulty arising, Government may find itself placed in a perilous situation in regard to Burmah. That country is not wealthy, and is not likely to be able to furnish Government with the cost of any operations that may be rendered necessary. The authorities also may not consider it proper, in the event of such a contingency, to raise funds from the Burmese people by any rigorous or stringent measures. India therefore will be required to find the money, and Government after all may not improbably be compelled to abandon Burmah. The Editor believes that Lord Dufferin will act like a wise and experienced statesman in this Burmese affair.

18. The same paper says that a rumour is afloat in this country that the person whom Government has now in its custody as the late King of Burmah is a different person from Theebaw who has fled. Considering that many facts regarding the Burmese war have not yet been published, it is no wonder that ignorant people should give credence to such unfounded rumours.

Government seems to be experiencing great difficulty in dealing with Tinedah Mengyee, the most influential of Theebaw's ministers. He is a dreadful man, and yet the British Government cannot do without him, and has decided upon reinstating him in his former post of minister. This

AWANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

has greatly dissatisfied Anglo-Indians, who point out that Government will lay itself open to blame if it thus honours the man who has been all along known to be a friend of the Burmese dacoits and the chief author of the oppressions in Burmah. But, according to the Editor, Anglo-Indians ought to be thankful to Tinedah and not hostile to him, because if Tinedah is really the wicked man he is described by them to be, he as well as the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation have brought about the present state of affairs in Burmah which Anglo-Indians have for a long time past desired.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

19. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 14th December, says that the Burmese under the British rule have recommended that Theebaw should be restored to his throne. If Government annexes Burmah by availing itself of the simplicity of Theebaw and in disregard of the Queen's statement in the proclamation that she will not annex states, its disgrace will be very great. If Government restore Theebaw to the throne, it should make the child, who is in the womb of Theebaw's Queen, the future sovereign of Burmah.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

20. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 14th December, says that rumours are afloat at St. Petersburg that the relations between England and Russia are becoming more and more strained. Russia is trying to depose Prince Alexander, who has become very partial to the English. Because Lord Salisbury is supporting the cause of Prince Alexander, Russia is thinking that England is trying by this means to fetter her action in Central Asia. The writer thinks that sooner or later a war between England and Russia is inevitable. Under these circumstances, England should try to attach Indians to her.

SOM PRAKASH.

21. The same paper is opposed to the annexation of Burmah. It recommends that Government should follow the same policy in Burmah that it followed in Afghanistan. The results of annexation may be very bad.

SOM PRAKASH.

22. The same paper is glad that Government intends not to annex Burmah, but to set up a feudatory prince on the Burmese throne. Such a course has been decided upon probably owing to the result of the general election. The charge of cruelty against Theebaw appears to be false. The writer hopes that, under these circumstances, Lord Dufferin will treat Theebaw kindly.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

23. The *Navavibhákár*, of the 14th December, says that the disgrace which the English have earned by the Burmese war will be increased greatly if Burmah is annexed. In that case their disgrace will know no bounds. Wise and farsighted statesmen have always condemned the annexation policy. Mr. Bright protested against the annexation of Burmah in Birmingham the other day. It is by no means advisable to increase the Indian Empire which is already too vast. Mr. Colquhoun has urged that the annexation of Burmah will facilitate English trade with China. But have the English forgotten the conduct of the Chinese in 1840, 1856, and 1860? Have they forgotten the war between France and China? The Chinese Government takes particular care that no foreign merchants may establish their authority in any part of China. The writer says that the setting up of a feudatory king on the Burmese throne and the assuming of the virtual sovereignty of the country is only a little better than annexation. The writer objects to that arrangement. The English have no more right to depose Theebaw and to set up another on the throne than to depose an oppressive Governor in any French possession in India and to appoint a man selected by them as Governor. If the philanthropy of the

English is so great, they should set up a person on the Burmese throne and withdraw from Mandalay.

24. The same paper says that Government will incur the displeasure of the people if it complies with the request of the English merchants for the occupation of Burmah. There is clear evidence on all sides to show that the Burmese will not be satisfied if their country is annexed. Even the Burmese under British rule in Rangoon have shown sympathy with Theebaw. The people of one country can never love the King of another country better than their own. The merchants are only concerned with the facility of trade. But the English Government is trying to secure that advantage without annexation. The merchants have requested Government to act according to the recommendation of Mr. Colquhoun. Mr. Colquhoun has recommended the annexation of the whole of the Eastern Peninsula for the facility of British trade in that Peninsula and in China. Such a course may improve English trade, but it will involve the British Empire in great danger. Mr. Colquhoun has recommended that the British frontier should be pushed as far as the borders of China. But great danger is involved in such a step. China is now seeking the alliance of England, because she is now being pressed by two strong foes, namely, France and Russia. But who can be sure that her present feeling towards England will always remain the same? The English merchants have urged that annexation of Burmah will increase the happiness of the Burmese. Everyone knows how anxious the Anglo-Indian merchants are for the welfare of the Burmese. This pretext of the happiness of the people of the annexed States was urged at the time of Wellesley and Dalhousie also. But when the Queen promised to abandon the policy of annexation, she saw that the people of other States could be made happy without their annexation. The history of the last 30 years proves that the people in Native States are not necessarily unhappy.

NAVATIRBHAKAR.
Dec. 14th, 1885.

25. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 14th December, says that though by the contemplated assumption of the virtual sovereignty of Burmah, every facility will be afforded to the English merchants for carrying on their trade yet they are not satisfied. They want the annexation of the country. Many complaints against the Burmese King were made by the English merchants at the time of Lord Ripon also. But as Lord Ripon was a very coolheaded and sharp-sighted man, these complaints had no effect upon him.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

26. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 16th December, is very glad to hear that Lord Dufferin has wanted translations of the articles in native papers on the Burmese war. He has perhaps thought from the statements of the Anglo-Indian papers that native papers are making disloyal remarks upon the subject. But upon reading the real translations of those writings, he will see that native papers are protesting against the annexation of Burmah, and are recommending the setting up of a Burmese of the royal family on the throne for the benefit of the English Government and of the country. They are protesting against the annexation of Burmah on the very same grounds on which Mr. Bright and Lord Ripon has protested against it, that it will be against the promise of the Queen to desist from further annexations, and that it may lead to collisions with France and China. Loyalty is thus at the root of their objections to the annexation.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 16th, 1885.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

SANSODHINI,
Dec. 6th, 1885.

27. A correspondent of the *Sansodhini*, of the 6th December, draws the attention of the authorities to the prevalence of theft in the villages of Fatehabad and Madarsáhá under the jurisdiction of thana Hat Hazari. The police seem to be enjoying a profound sleep. The chowkidars are very clever in collecting taxes, but they never care whether the village is ruined.

SADHARANI,
Dec. 13th, 1885.

28. The *Sádháraní*, of the 13th December, says that a half robbery has taken place in the Kenkshiali quarter of Chinsurah. The police of the Hooghly district, and specially of the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipalities, are very worthless. The writer has found many proofs of this. The writer cannot say how far the dacoits have been traced. If the inhabitants of those places do not have the efficiency of the police improved by petitions, things like the above will become everyday occurrences.

SADHARANI.

29. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Sub-Inspector of the Bhastara thana, in conjunction with one Kalinath Banerjea of Bhastara, fined a widow belonging to the Gowala caste of the same village Rs. 30 upon finding her in the family way. The widow being unable to pay the fine the Sub-Inspector pressed a Gowala named Dwarakanath Ghose, whom he suspected to be the paramour of the above widow for the money: but upon his refusal to pay the money the Sub-Inspector took from the person of his wife ornaments worth from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Dwarkanath has not yet got back those ornaments.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

SANSODHINI,
Dec. 6th, 1885.

30. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th December, hears from a correspondent of the East newspaper, that people have been put to great inconvenience because there are no munsifs both at Feni and Lakshipura Munsifs. People were put to much inconvenience some time ago for the want of a sudder munsif at Chittagong. What is the meaning of all this! Could not the High Court secure the services of munsifs?

SURABHI & PATARA,
Dec. 10th, 1885.

31. The *Surabhi* and *Patáká*, of the 10th December, referring to the acquittal of some coolie women who had been committed for perjury by the Deputy Magistrate of Burdwan for giving evidence against Mr. Enge, says that it is hard to say how much natives have to suffer at the hands of anti-native English officials.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

32. The *Bhárat Bási*, of the 12th December, says that a Hindu mother-in-law branded her daughter-in-law with a burnt *khunti*. The case came before Baboo Ram Sanker Sen, the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, who sentenced the mother-in-law to imprisonment. A native editor, who had been to England, approved the sentence as a just one. But, says the writer, he cannot approve of it. Sending one's mother to jail may be considered an act of merit by these persons who profess to be very liberal. But, says the writer, the mother-in-law did wrong of course; but sending her to jail is a worse wrong still.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

33. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th December, hears that an agitation has been set on foot for the abolition of the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta, and that several of the Judges of that Court have joined in the

agitation. Many have been ruined by suits in the Original Side. The fees of the barristers and attorneys are ruinously high. The sooner the Original Side is abolished the better. Some are for enlarging the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court up to suits to the value of Rs. 5,000, so that the Original Side may be retained and poor people saved from utter ruin. If all the cases of Bengal can be satisfactorily disposed of in the Appellate Side, can it not decide cases involving rights in small bits of land in Calcutta? Is it proper to ruin the public for the benefit of the attorneys and barristers by retaining the Original Side?

34. The same paper hears that Mr. Ferrar has postponed the hearing of the case against Baboo Kedar Nath Basu from the 9th to the 16th of December. The writer does not understand what can be the reason of this postponement. It is a fact that subpoena was not served on the witnesses at that time. If so, people may think otherwise in this matter. Mr. Anderson is the real complainant in this case. He does not scruple to say that he is anxious to get the accused punished. He has asked the police to conduct the case, and the character of the police is well known. It would be a matter of great regret if the police are thought to have asked for the postponement only to gain time to prepare witnesses. But such unfortunately is the impression created in the minds of the people by the fact that no subpoena was served on the witnesses before the 9th December. Mr. Anderson seems to have hastily ordered the prosecution, and this is proved by the unpreparedness of the prosecutor. The rashness of the Magistrate has made people to sympathise with the accused.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

35. The same paper says that it has received two long telegrams from Cuttack. The writer has been informed that orders have been passed for the removal of the Judge's Court to the Commissioner's office at a distance of two and a half miles from its present position on the 5th of January. The removal of the Judge's Court will cause great inconvenience to the parties to suits. The Judge's Court is now situated in the vicinity of the Magistrate's office and of the Jail. Pleaders and muktears have built lodging-houses near the present site of the Judge's Court. But there is no place near the Commissioner's office where houses and shops can be erected. Agitations were several times made for the removal of the Judge's Court. But the former Lieutenant-Governors did not sanction the project. But Sir Rivers Thompson is likely to grant the wishes of the civilians, and so agitation has once more been set on foot.

SANJIVANI

36. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 13th December, in noticing the case brought against Baboo Kedar Nath Basu by Mr. Anderson, the Magistrate of Moorshe-dabad, says that Mr. Ferrar, the trying Magistrate, has, at the request of the police, postponed the case till the 16th of December. Rakhal Chandra, the Inspector of Police, is the principal witness, and he is also appointed to conduct the case. With the single exception of Baboo Ksheroode Chundra Raya Chowdari all the other witnesses are Rakhal's friends, who frequent with him places of ill-fame. Rakhal, who is like an adopted son of the Magistrate, is trying his best to tutor witnesses. Kedar Baboo made his appearance in the Court on the 30th November. He was admitted to bail, and the time for hearing was fixed on the 9th December. Rakhal was ordered to come from Jangypore to conduct the case. Rakhal began to hunt for witnesses, and at last succeeded in securing some from among his friends who drink and frequent places of ill-fame with him. The list of witnesses has been filed, and the witnesses have been tutored. It is in this way that preparations are being made for the prosecution. From these facts it appears plain that Mr. Anderson instituted the case without much enquiry, and now

PRAJA BANDHU,
Dec. 13th, 1885.

that Kedar Baboo has entered appearance, witnesses are being tutored. The Baboo is to be harassed anyhow. The conduct of Mr. Anderson's followers up to this time shows their utter disregard for law and justice. Rakhal and Sripati Bhattacharjya, a teacher of the Berhampore College, who is of a very bad character, are trying their best to see Kedar Baboo punished. Are there no gentlemen at Berhampore? Are all anxious to lick the dust of the Magistrate's feet?

PRAJA BANDHU,
Dec. 13th, 1885.

37. The same paper says that the Europeans, who kill coolies, are never properly tried. But the Magistrates are now in the habit of handing witnesses, who bear witness against European offenders, over to the criminal courts for perjury. Even though these men are not punished, still no one will henceforward venture to bear witness against Europeans. Government is blind to these things. None but God can punish these wrong-doers.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

38. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 14th December, referring to the setting aside of the sentence of death passed by the Judge of Myenapuri upon one Rosan Singh for the alleged murder of a woman by the Allahabad High Court on the ground that the evidence upon the strength of which the Judge passed capital sentence upon the accused was in the highest degree weak, says that most of the Civilian Judges show respect for justice in the above manner. The Judge who passed capital sentence against the opinion of the assessors did not also state the grounds for the assessors' award. When mistakes of this kind are committed, it is difficult for accused persons to obtain justice from courts of appeal. By the carelessness of such Judges British justice is suffering in the estimation of the world.

(d) — Education.

PRATIKAR,
Dec. 4th, 1885.

39. The *Pratikar*, of the 4th December, referring to the "interschool rules" made by the Principal of the Berhampore College in conjunction with the Superintendent of the Local Missionary College, says that the foremost persons of Berhampore submitted a petition to the Director of Public Instruction pointing out the inconveniences which have arisen from those rules and praying for their removal. But the present Director of Public Instruction has not consented to do this, and has said that the above-mentioned rules are beneficial rather than otherwise. The Director, who is a very learned and wise man, is sure to understand matters better than the writer. But it is not sure whether he is quite free from religious and patriotic bias to see the faults of the English Principal and the Missionary. The matter is so important that, before passing any decision upon it, the Director should have deputed an able educational officer to enquire about the facts of the case. He should not have passed a hasty decision in such a matter merely because two Englishmen are one party in the dispute and some natives the other party.

SANSODHINI
Dec. 6th, 1885.

40. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th December, hears that attempts are being made to increase the schooling fees in the College and the Government school at Chittagong. The Government school already yields a large surplus. Why then is this attempt being made? It will simply put the public to hardship. The writer thinks that the attempt should be given up.

SANSODHINI

41. The same paper thinks that the independent pathshalas have become a pest in the mofussil. The Gurus of these pathshalas maintain them with the object of obtaining rewards. Even schoolboys get together ten boys in the morning, and open pathshalas. Many at the instigation of these gurus

withdraw their children from middle schools and get them admitted into these pathshalas. Eight and even ten pathshalas are often to be found in the same village. These do great injury to middle schools. The object of encouraging the pathshalas is diffusion of knowledge. But that object is often defeated by any one and every one setting up pathshalas. The writer thinks that no pathshalas should be allowed to exist within a mile of a middle school. No guru should be allowed to detain a student for more than two years. The qualification of gurus should be tested by public examinations, and no pathshala should be entitled to reward unless it can show at least 30 students on the roll. The writer draws the attention of the Deputy Inspectors to this matter.

42. The *Charu Varta*, of the 7th December, says that the University by making a rule not to give its scholarships to married men can easily put a stop to early marriage to a great extent.

CHARU VARTA,
Dec. 7th, 1885.

43. The *Surabhi* and *Patáká*, of the 10th December, referring to the proposal for the establishment of an Oriental University in the North-Western Provinces, says that for some time past the educational policy of Government has taken a very retrograde direction. Since the introduction of purely oriental education in the Punjab University, high education in English in that University has suffered considerably. The writer cannot approve of the production of similar results in the North-Western Provinces. The country will not be really benefited without high English education.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 10th, 1885.

44. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 11th December, complains that the books selected for the literature course of the middle vernacular examination have gone through many editions, and have often been revised and enlarged. But the examiners often select their questions from one edition only of the book. This puts students who read other editions to much inconvenience. The writer therefore asks the examiners to read all the editions, and to select questions from those parts only of the books which have not undergone much alteration in different editions.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Dec. 11th, 1885.

45. The *Navaribhákár*, of the 14th December, says that the English colonies, which have Parliaments of their own, are in every way happy. A comparison between the expenditure on education in Victoria and that in India will shew the advantage of the former in this matter. In Victoria, which has an annual income of 5 crores and 70 lakhs of rupees, more than 70 lakhs were spent on education last year. The number of boys and girls in Victoria is 2 lakhs. One lakh and eighty-two thousand among these are receiving education. But in India, which has an annual income of 70 crores of rupees, only 1 crore and 80 lakhs of rupees are spent on education. The number of boys and girls in India are 7 crores, of whom only 1 crore and 90 lakhs are receiving education. Thus while in Victoria 94 per cent. of the juvenile population is receiving education, and Rs. 34 is being spent for each of them yearly, in India not even so many as 25 per cent. are receiving education, and less than one rupee is being spent for the education of each of this number. Those who say after this that Government is doing much for the education of Indians cannot be regarded as truthful persons.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

46. The *Bhárat Bási*, of the 12th December, hears that the condition of the road leading to the bathing-ghât at Salkhia is wretched indeed. The writer

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

hopes that the Commissioners of the local municipality will direct their attention to the improvement of this road.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

47. The *Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya*, of the 17th December, says that at present Calcutta has become a healthier place than many towns. The town is not now dirty as it was formerly. The present improvement of the town in spite of thick population is unexpected. The people of every place are eager to save their health by living in Calcutta. For this reason the value of land in the town has become so high. Still the Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied, and men constantly find fault with the Commissioners who have effected such improvements in the town.

The Calcutta Municipality.

(c).—*Railways and Communications, including canals and irrigation.*

BHARAT BASI.
Dec. 12th, 1885.

48. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 12th December, hears that the Directors of the East Indian Railway Company have made a proposal for increasing the pay of the higher officers of that railway. The writer thinks that if the income of the Railway Company has increased, they should rather lower the fares and thereby benefit the public instead of increasing the pay of those who are already too highly paid.

The increase of pay of the officers of the East Indian Railway.

BHARAT BASI.

49. The same paper hears that a gentleman had to go on three successive days together to the Railway Goods Office in order to get a receipt for certain goods sent by him to Tārakesvara. The gentleman says that he had to spend something in the way of bribing clerks. Bribery was not so prevalent when the railway belonged to the Company. But since its transfer to Government oppression has increased. The offices should be reformed root and branch. If any case of bribery comes to the notice of the Editor, he will publish it in his paper.

Bribery in railway offices.

NAVA MEDINI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

50. The *Nava Medini*, of the 12th December, says that though Midnapore is so near Calcutta it is much behind other places in improvement. The only reason for this is difficulty of communication. Proposal had several times been made for the construction of a railway. But it never came to a head. It was in an evil moment that the Midnapore Canal Company excavated a canal in Midnapore. It simply closed the door of improvement. The writer does not understand why Government purchased the canal.

The Midnapore Steamer.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 13th, 1885.

51. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th December, says that a road was constructed in the Bengali year 1286 during the famine from the other side of the Dighi in Nababganj to Kálakop a at a great expense. The road has in many places been washed away. Baboo Haro Krshna Poddar constructed a bridge at a cost of Rs. 1,500 on this road. But the bad condition of the road has made the bridge useless. The Road Cess Committee has been applied to for the repairs of the road. It would be a matter of great regret if this road, prepared at so much cost, were allowed to be destroyed.

A road in Nababganj.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 14th 1885.

52. The *Samaya*, of the 14th December, says that after the amalgamation of the South-Eastern State Railway and the Eastern Bengal State Railway the employés of the Sealdah station of the former railway have been transferred elsewhere. But a signaller was placed in their place. The authorities now want to send him away on the ground that no signaller is needed there. One or two porters will do if instead of telegraphing the departure of trains from Sealdah and from Baliganj, the telegraphic bell is struck five times when a train leaves Sealdah and three times when it leaves Baliganj. This may do.

A signaller in the South Eastern State Railway.

But the Calcutta stations of the two railways have now been amalgamated. The trains of the South-Eastern line cannot be seen from the amalgamated station. How are the station-masters of Sealdah and Baliganj to know that trains are passing from one line to another? And is it advisable to entrust the lives of passengers to the care of porters only?

53. The *Som Prokash*, of the 14th December, referring to the submission to Government of a proposal for the establishment of grades for the higher officers by the East Indian Railway Company, says that there is nothing that cannot be achieved by the conspiracy of the Anglo-Indians. The salaries of the higher officers in the railway are already large and their work is very insignificant.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

Increase of the salaries of the higher officers in the East Indian Railway.

54. The *Dainik*, of the 15th December, says that the way in which the Assam Cooli Bill was passed roused its suspicion that Government indirectly encourages slavery. This suspicion has been confirmed by reading the terms of agreement by which the authorities of the Eastern Bengal Railway have determined to bind their subordinates. It is in fact a slavery contract. People have been serving for a long time in Government offices, but they never had to sign such slavery contracts. Has anybody ever entered Government service on the condition that in the case of dismissal he will not have the right to appeal? It is indeed surprising that under the rule of the English who prize individual freedom so much, people should be compelled to obey the order of his own dismissal without a murmur. Europeans, Eurasians, and natives all alike are being made to sign this sort of contract, and so there is universal discontent among the employes of that railway. It seems surprising that Lord Dufferin has given his consent to these highhanded proceedings.

DAINIK,
Dec. 15th, 1885.

(h).—GENERAL.

55. The *Pratikar*, of the 14th December, says that Kumar Girindranarain Deb, the late Assistant Magistrate of Berhampore, won everybody's heart by his courteousness, love of justice and fearlessness.

PRATIKAR,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

Kumar Girindranarain Deb.

56. The same paper says that General Prendergast has done no deed of valour in Burmah to deserve the title of "Knight Commander of the Bath."

PRATIKAR.

57. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th December, says that six or seven persons have been killed in the vicinity of Satkania. The woodcutters have ceased to exercise their trade from fear of tigers. The writer attributes these calamities to the imposition of the Arms Act.

SANSODHINI,
Dec. 6th, 1885.

Fear of tigers at Satkania.

58. The same paper says that memorials have been presented to Government from various parts of the country by Mahomedans praying that Mahomedans may be more largely employed in the public service, and also that special facilities should be thrown in the way of their education. As regards the first prayer, the writer does not think that any undue favor should be shown to any class of men in the distribution of the patronage of the State. But as regards the second prayer he thinks that measures should be adopted to facilitate the education of Mahomedan youths.

SANSODHINI.

The Prospects and Education of the Mahomedans.

59. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th December, says that some interested persons have applied to Government for the removal of the Commissioner's office to Hooghly. Their argument seems to be that there are a many khas mehals in Midnapore from which a large number of

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 8th, 1885

The office of the Commissioner of Burdwan.

cases come before the Commissioner, and so his office should be situated conveniently for the people of these khas mehals. This does not appear to be a strong argument. The Commissioner presides over five districts, and so his office should be so situated that the people of all the districts may enjoy similar advantages and disadvantages.

BURDWAY SANJIVANI,
Dec. 8th, 1885.

60. The same paper says that Mr. Keswick has, in his speech at St. Andrews' dinner blamed Lord Ripon for abolishing import duties on the pretext of

Mr. Keswick's speech.

free trade, while he retained the duties on the export of rice. But, says the writer, though His Lordship sacrificed revenue by the abolition of these duties, he did not burden the people with fresh taxation. But now there is a talk of the imposition of the income-tax. Lord Ripon sacrificed revenue but he also tried to reduce expenditure. But at present large sums of money are being spent in the preparation for the Russian war, and so there is a demand for money. There is no objection to the re-imposition of the import duties. Why do not the English combine to get them re-imposed? If Lord Dufferin can re-impose these duties and abolish the duties on rice, the writer would be prepared to admit the weakness of the policy pursued by Lord Ripon. Until this can be done, it is not well to blame his Lordship. Government is bound to do what the English merchants demand. It has engaged in the Burmese war simply to please the merchants. Lord Ripon has been blamed for not spending money like water on the frontier defences and on increasing the army in order to avert an invasion by Russia. But the writer cannot approve the expenditure of so much money for frontier defences by starving all useful and productive public works at a time when peace has been established with Russia and the Amir of Kabul has become a friend. At a time when there is no money in the treasury, when Government cannot spend a single pice for the relief of distress caused by floods and famines, it is spending lots of money on the other side of the Indus. Mr. Keswick can blame Lord Ripon for all this, but the people of India cannot support him. There was peace in Lord Ripon's time, and people were ready to sacrifice their lives for him. The ruler who can establish such a powerful empire in the hearts of his subjects need not be afraid if the army is not increased by a few thousands of men.

SURABHI & PATAKA
Dec. 10th, 1885

61. The *Surabhi* and *Patáka*, of the 10th December, says that changes are speedily made in Indian financial arrangements when such changes are necessary for

The exchange duties.

the advantage of England. Because the abolition of the cotton duties was necessary for the promotion of the interests of the Manchester merchants, the duties in question were abolished. But as the adoption of a remedial measure in regard to loss by exchange will be beneficial to India and injurious to England, Government does not think of adopting such measures. The indifference of the Home Government and of the Government of India in the matter greatly pains the writer. Indians are suffering great loss by exchange. The articles which they could obtain six years ago for Rs. 2 are now purchased for Rs. 2-12. Government can easily remedy this by devising some measure. Why does not Government adopt the good suggestions regarding the matter made by the *Statesman*. If natives, now that English articles are very dear, begin to manufacture these themselves, they may do so without importing them from England.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

62. The same paper learns from the *Bengali* that a coolie named

Killing of his wife by a coolie owing to despair.

Laskhi Bagdi, who went to a plantation of Sibsagar under the contract system with his wife and son, finding it impossible to earn sufficient money by incessant labour to maintain themselves, and on the death of his son from starvation, and finding no other means of escape from

their difficulties, arranged with his wife first to kill her and then to kill himself. After killing his wife he told everything to the police. Referring to this, the writer says that no one can tell when the sufferings of the coolies will be at an end. When the Coolie Emigration Act was passed, all natives protested against its enactment. But protests of natives are of no avail when the interests of Englishmen are at stake.

63. The same paper says that the cunning Viceroy has not yet given any reply to the petitions sent to him from all parts of the country by natives praying for enrolment as volunteers. It is now rumoured that he has sent all the papers relating to the subject of the admission of natives into the volunteers corps to the Secretary of State with the recommendation that members of the families of princes and of distinguished families in the country may be enrolled as volunteers. From the antecedents of Lord Dufferin this rumour does not seem to be completely unfounded. Natives will thank the Viceroy heartily if they obtain even this amount of privilege at first. But they will not remain satisfied with this. They want enrolment of natives as volunteers on a larger scale.

64. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 10th December, says that the cost of the Burmese war, at is roughly estimated, 30 lakhs of rupees. Careful calculation will probably show the amount to be larger than this, and what if the cost be really no higher than 30 lakhs? Just at the time when for the sake of retrenchments the educational grant for Bengal has been reduced by eighty thousand rupees, an outlay of thirty lakhs has been incurred to promote the interests of English merchants. Would such have been the case if the Indian treasury had a watchful custodian placed over it?

65. The same paper says that, following the example of the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor also is trying to permanently locate certain offices under his Government in Darjeeling. The officers of the Forest Department will not from this time return to the Presidency. His Honor has taken a wise step indeed!

66. The same paper says that the increasing poverty of the people of India is due partly to the action of the British Government, and partly to circumstances for which the habits and inclinations of the people themselves are responsible. The enormous cost of the civil administration and of the army, and the inequitable policy followed by Government in the matter of Indian trade, have, in a large measure, brought about the present poverty of the natives of India. There can be no doubt that by following a good administrative policy in this country, Government can, to a great extent, remedy the evil complained of. But it is idle to expect justice in the matter of trade from the English people, who have never shown the slightest scruples as to the means by which they have extended their commerce over the world. There are many other causes of the poverty of India for which the people are responsible. These are the increase of population, the growing scarcity of culturable land, and the gradual decrease of the productive power of the soil.

67. The *Bheri*, of the 11th December, says that General Prendergast has been made a Knight Commander of Bath. The writer cannot say why the new honour has been bestowed on the General. Is it for bringing the Burmese War to a successful termination without bloodshed, or is it for capturing King Theebaw? It was given out that the Burmese War will cost Rs. 5,00,000 in the month, but it is now well known that the transport of troops alone

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 10th, 1885.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Dec. 10th, 1885.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Dec. 10th, 1885.

BHARAT MIHIR.

BHERI,
Dec. 11th, 1885.

SARASVATPATRA,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

has cost Rs. 30,00,000 in one month. There is no knowing where the cost would have stopped in case there was actual fighting.

68. The *Sarasvatpatra*, of the 12th December, learns from a correspondent that the local ferry farmer on the Dalesvari often insults respectable men who cross over from Narainganj to Rekavibazar. They are often compelled to pay four pice and even more. Is it not the duty of the local Government to put a stop to all this oppression? Is it not the duty of Government to preserve the life and property of its subjects?

BANGABASI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

Conferring of title upon Pramathabhusan Deb for his support of widow-marriage.

69. The *Bangabasi*, of the 12th December, says that it has no objection to Government conferring any honour upon Pramathabhusan Deb for his acts of charity. But the conferring of any honour upon him on account of his being a supporter of widow-marriage, a movement with which 99 per cent. of Hindus cannot sympathize, is painful to many. Hindus also may be uneasy upon learning from the Lieutenant-Governor that Government has sympathy with the widow-marriage movement.

BANGABASI

Dispute about the location of the office of the Commissioner of Burdwan.

70. The Burdwan correspondent of the same paper, referring to the dispute as to the place in which the office of the Commissioner of Burdwan should be located, says that if the people of Hooghly are eager to have the Commissioner's office in that place, why did they not object when the office was removed to Burdwan? Mr. Beames, the late Commissioner of Burdwan, ascertained after long consideration that the Commissioner's office should not be kept in Hooghly, and for that reason he recommended its removal to Burdwan. When the Commissioners of the division desire that the office should be kept in Burdwan, it is easy to understand that the keeping of the office there is convenient to the majority of the people of the division. Government also is of the same opinion. Had it not been so, it would not have allowed the removal of the office to Burdwan. The writer waits to see the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor upon the subject.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at Balasore.

71. The *Bharat Basi*, of the 12th December, says that in his speech at Balasore Sir Rivers Thompson has said that he does not believe what is alleged by some, namely, that natives are disloyal, and that the relations between the rulers and the ruled are strained. The writer does not understand whom Sir Rivers alludes to by these remarks. The native papers are loud in declaring the loyalty of the people. But from the interpretation put upon the speech by the *Englishman*, it seems that native papers are the object of these unfavourable remarks. Had it been any other paper than the *Englishman*, it would have been possible to say that it did not interpret the speech rightly. But the *Englishman* has now-a-days become an organ of the Bengal Secretariat. But from what Sir Rivers has said it appears that he means newspapers like the *Englishman*. The *Pioneer* and other papers are branding natives as disloyal in season and out of season. Sir Rivers has praised Kristodas Pal. The writer is very grateful to him for that. But he should have known that men like the late Mr. Pal has given a political life to the people of Bengal.

BHARAT BASI

Civilian Lieutenant-Governors.

72. The same paper says that civilian Lieutenant-Governors are doing great injury to the country. Sir Alfred Lyall of the North-Western Provinces is known to be an able man. But he is becoming very unpopular. Mr. Laidman who abused natives frequenting his court as *Haramzada* is to be made a high customs officer by Sir Alfred Lyall. It is a matter of great regret that the Political Associations are silent in this matter. Is there no superior

to Sir Alfred Lyall? Cannot the people say anything to that superior officer?

73. The same paper, in noticing that a Knighthood has been conferred upon General Prendergast, remarks that he has been made a Knight for the troubles of his journey alone.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

74. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th December, says that in opening the building erected at Balasore in honour of the late Baboo Kristodas Pal, Sir Rivers Thompson has expatiated on the good qualities of the Baboo. Sir Rivers has compared the bold and straightforward criticisms of the Baboo with those of the editors of the present day. Sir Rivers did not at one time scruple to call the Baboo dishonest and dishonourable, but now assailed on all sides by the editors of the present generation, he has begun to praise him. However, the writer is glad to hear the praise of a native from the mouth of the Lieutenant-Governor.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

75. The same paper says that General Prendergast has been made a Knight of the order of Bath for his great gallantry in the Burmese war. The short history of the war is that he went on board a steamer to Mandalay, and King Theebaw surrendered unconditionally. This is certainly display of very great heroism.

SANJIVANI.

76. The same paper says that at the head of the affairs of India stand the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor-General in Council. The Council of the Secretary of State seems to possess very little sense of responsibility. It has several times engaged in fruitless war, and it often opposes political reforms. It costs India a good deal of money. The constitution of the Viceregal Council too is not satisfactory. Even the budget is not presented in this Council unless there is a proposal for the imposition of a new tax. The members of this Council are advisers only of the Viceroy. There are a few native members indeed, but their number is so small that whatever the Executive Council resolves upon is passed in the Council. The constitution of the Provincial Legislative Councils is no more satisfactory. The state of the Indian revenue is not satisfactory. The greater part of the revenue is derived from land and from the monopoly of opium trade. The opium trade is likely to fare worse and worse owing to hard competition. The state of the land revenue is also deplorable. The permanent settlement has been made only in Bengal. In other provinces revenue is enhanced to any extent. People complain of the wretched condition of the tenantry of Bengal, but that of the tenantry of other provinces is more wretched still. All high appointments have been monopolised by Europeans. The lowering of the standard of age has closed the Civil Service to the natives. Oppression like that of Webb on Sukermani is ever on the increase. If the proposed Commission can enquire into all these things minutely, it will really do good. But is there any possibility of the Commission entering minutely into these things? Many have been charmed with the proposal of Lord Randolph Churchill. Many think that he is very liberal in making this proposal. But the writer is at one with Mr. Morley in saying that unless the Commission comes to India and hears of the wants of the people from the people themselves, no redress is likely to come from it.

SANJIVANI.

77. The same paper says that it has already noticed that a case has been brought against Baboo Kedar Nath Bose for writing a threatening letter to Baboo Sikrishna Chowdhry, zemindar of Bhagirathpore in Moorshedabad. As the case is *sub judice*, the writer has no right to make

SANJIVANI.

The union of the Executive and Judicial functions in the hands of Magistrates.

any comments upon it. It will only proceed to consider how greatly the excessive powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure upon Magistrates are occasionally abused by unconscientious Magistrates. The writer knows Mr. Anderson, the Magistrate of Moorshedabad, to be a good man. If a good man like him can abuse those powers, less conscientious men are much more capable of abusing them. It is a matter of regret that the rulers have not yet understood how the vesting of both executive and judicial functions in Magistrates constitute a great source of danger to the people. Owing to that arrangement a Magistrate can send up for trial any person with whom he is displeased. Those Magistrates who want to save their own reputation send up such man for trial before their subordinates. But in most cases the results of the trials by the Magistrates themselves and by their subordinates are the same. Such judicial officers as decide cases without any attention to the feelings of their superiors are very rare. The writer says that it has no intention of making any reflection upon the officer before whom Baboo Kedar Nath is being tried. It has only stated what generally takes place. Mr. Anderson has instituted this case himself. Magistrates can, according to section 191 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prosecute persons upon knowing that an offence has been committed even if the person aggrieved is unwilling or unable to prosecute. But from the section it is evident that it was the desire of the legislature that that power should be exercised with great caution. The High Court also has ruled—that the knowledge of the commission of an offence “must be personal or derived from testimony legally given. The report of the police, or any statement short of an actual formal complaint, or of a statement made on oath is not sufficient in law to give a Magistrate jurisdiction to issue his warrant.” It should be seen whether Mr. Anderson had such knowledge of the commission of the offence as the above ruling states to be necessary when he prosecuted Baboo Kedarnath. Mr. Anderson has admitted to a friend of the writer that he knew nothing of the case till a person placed three letters in his hands which the police, whom he told to investigate the matter, informed him to have been written by the accused, and that upon this information he gave orders for the prosecution of the accused. The people of Berhampore know the man who placed the letters in Mr. Anderson’s hands. It is also useless to mention with what mean object he placed the letters in the Magistrate’s hands. It is a matter of regret that Mr. Anderson has brought the case relying upon the statement of a person who wants some favour from him. Neither Mr. Anderson who has ordered the prosecution nor Mr. Ferrar who is trying the case has any personal knowledge of the commission of the offence. Nor has any person formally complained or made any statement regarding the subject upon oath. Baboo Kedarnath could not make a motion in the High Court for deciding whether the warrant issued against him by Mr. Ferrar was illegal or not, because Mr. Ferrar refused to give him a copy of the warrant. He did not also receive copies of other papers in proper time. But the trial of the case has commenced.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 13th, 1885.

78. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th December, says that people expected much from Lord Dufferin who was known to be a great friend of Lord Ripon. But none of their expectations has been fulfilled. When he came to India, people of all parts of India memorialized him for obtaining the privilege of enrolment as volunteers. Though he did not give any reply to the memorial, yet he said something which raised hopes in the minds of the people. But he has made no arrangements for the enrolment of natives as volunteers. People have undoubted right to become volunteers. If the people have not the right to bear arms and to sacrifice their lives for their king, who else can have that right? Lord Dufferin should know for certain that there

The volunteering movement.

is no such word as rebelliousness in the dictionary of the natives of India. Whether the Bengali is fit to be volunteers is a different question. But, says the writer, no one can learn swimming without going in water.

79. The *Sádháraní*, of the 13th December, says that native papers have now seen Lord Dufferin long enough to be able to pass an opinion on his policy.

Lord Dufferin.

The writer pointed out in the last issue that Lord Dufferin, though a Liberal, did not follow Liberal principles in all matters, and that his policy could perhaps be properly appreciated as that of a Conservative. In point of narrowness, if he does not equal Lord Lytton, he resembles him. At least in some acts in his administration of India he has given proof of narrowness similar to that of Lord Lytton. It is doubtful whether the work of administration was carried on so secretly under any Viceroy as under Lord Dufferin. The chief among the wrong acts of Lord Lytton are the Delhi Assemblage, the Afghan War, the Press Act, and the License-tax. It is these acts of his that have branded his name with infamy. But under the Liberal Lord Dufferin the same things are being done in other shapes. Instead of the Delhi Assemblage there is the Rawul Pindi Durbar and the Umballa Camp-of-Exercise. Instead of the Afghan war there is the the Burmese war. It is also said that the Press Act is going to be reimposed. It is also rumoured that an income-tax will be imposed, and if under that tax small incomes are assessed, it will rival Lord Lytton's license-tax. Thus the acts done under Lord Dufferin are not less oppressive than those done under Lord Lytton. It is a matter of regret that a far-sighted statesman like Lord Dufferin is going to earn disgrace by imitating the acts of the short-sighted Lord Lytton. The writer hoped much from him owing to his being sent by the Liberal Party and to his having filled the office of Governor of Canada. But all these hopes have been dashed to the ground.

SADHARANI,
Dec. 13th, 1885.

80. The same paper says that the fate of every administrative measure brought before Parliament is now decided by the votes of the Irish home rulers.

SADHARANI.

Parliamentary measures and the home rulers. England, Scotland, and India are all at the mercy of the home rulers. Thus the glorious English Constitution is now in danger. The English will now either have to grant a separate Parliament to the Irish, or Radicals, Whigs and Conservatives will have to combine against the home rulers.

81. The same paper says that at the late durbar at Belvedere the Bengali gentlemen were perhaps taught parade by being made to rise on every occasion when a title

SADHARANI.

The durbar at Belvedere.

was conferred upon a native gentleman and being made to sit again when the title had been conferred. Thus native gentlemen had to rise and sit repeatedly. The English gentlemen present were required to rise only once. There must have been some grave reason for this difference in the treatment of the two classes. It was perhaps the object of the Durbar to teach the native gentlemen parade in an indirect manner. From this, one may hope that Bengalis will be enrolled as volunteers in time. The Durbar was also held for another great object. Up to this time Government has desisted from interfering with the social customs of Hindus; but now that natives have obtained jurisdiction over Englishmen, they cannot be suffered to remain savage brutes any longer, but must be reformed by Government interference with their social customs. For that reason the Lieutenant-Governor distinctly told Pramatha Bhushan Deb, the promoter of widow-marriage in Hindu society, that Government would assist him in the movement. Thus there are prospects both of enrolment as volunteers and widow-marriage. Such an important Durbar was never before held. This is a very glorious thing for the Lieutenant-Governor.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

82. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 14th December, referring to the conferring of the title of "Knight" upon General Prendergast, says that if men obtain such titles without doing any deed of valour, the titles will lose their value.

SOM PRAKASH.

83. The same paper is glad that Government has decided to turn its attention to the state of the native troops. The condition of the native troops has become very bad for a long time. Lord Lytton said that if the salaries of the sepoys were not soon increased, recruiting of native soldiers would become impossible.

SOM PRAKASH.

84. The same paper says that it is rumoured that the Viceroy has ordered that the articles in native papers on the Burmese War should be fully translated. The writer is glad at the Viceroy's showing such attention to native papers. But some persons imagine that this order is the precursor of the re-imposition of the Gagging Act. But the writer does not believe that Lord Dufferin will do such a disgraceful thing.

SOM PRAKASH.

85. The same paper says that the officials are now keeping a sharp eye upon the native newspapers. The Lieutenant-Governor has said at Balasore that some are trying to awaken disaffection towards Government in the minds of Indians. The *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, and other Anglo-Indian papers have become very hostile to educated natives, and specially to native newspapers. These papers say that educated natives are discontented, and that they are trying their best to fill the public mind with such discontent. Such feelings have been entertained towards educated natives by the Anglo-Indians. These men desire that the officials should do just as they please in India, and that no one should protest against their action. They have always been eager to gag the natives press. But they are going to injure the country by false accusation of disloyalty against Indians. It has been proved again and again that natives are very partial to British rule. When lately there was an apprehension of a war with Russia, educated natives wanted to enlist themselves as volunteers in order to assist the English Government. Still Anglo-Indian newspapers are falsely accusing them of disloyalty. Indians lose no opportunity to shew their loyalty to the Queen. Native editors point out the mistakes and faults of the officials, lest the English Government should be injured by these. Native papers do not believe that the Viceroy or the Provincial Governors are free from mistakes, and they consider it to be their duty to point them out. They do so with the sole object of benefiting Government. Native papers cannot help if any body is dissatisfied with them for giving good advice to Government. Native papers have said before, and still say, that very bad results may be produced by the Burmese policy of government. Even now the question has arisen how China is to be dealt with. It is certain that China will desire to occupy a portion of Burmah.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

86. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 14th December, says that the policy of annexation is not suited to the times. Interest as well as moral considerations have taught the English Government that annexation is no longer desirable. The British Empire has become too vast. The English statesmen are now racking their brains to devise some means for keeping this vast empire under British dominion. Some are recommending that this vast empire should be maintained by making the whole of it subject to one form of government. Others are recommending that different forms of government should be introduced into different countries of which the empire is composed, and that each of them should be allowed complete freedom. It is certain that the English Government will not gain strength by further

annexation. Morality as well as interest have always been opposed to the policy of annexation. Still territorial greed is such that men cannot overcome it. The Directors of the East India Company protested against the annexation policy of Lord Wellesley. Even leaving apart the consideration of the immorality of annexation, the cost of wars and annexation is very excessive. In 1794 the net annual income derived from the Company's possessions amounted to Rs. 1,64,28,190; but in the year of Lord Wellesley's departure from India, though the revenue had increased to Rs. 15,40,34,090 after annexation of States, it fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 2,26,86,080. While the debts of the Company in 1797 amounted to Rs. 17,95,91,920, they amounted in 1805 to Rs. 31,63,88,270. Under Lord Dalhousie the annexation policy of Wellesley was more vigorously pursued. Wellesley had some excuse for his annexation policy, as he might plead that the British Government would not be safe without the humiliation of the Mahrattas. But there was no such excuse in the case of Lord Dalhousie. None of the countries he annexed was a source of danger to British dominion in India. He has plunged the English Government into deep disgrace, and Indians over head and ears into debt. Lord Dalhousie is responsible for the Sepoy Mutiny. After the Mutiny had been quelled, the English Government desisted from the above policy. The Queen also has promised that she will not allow further annexations. Dark stains will be cast upon the character of the English nation if that promise is broken.

87. The same paper says that the defeat of every candidate, in the General Election, who showed special interest in India, teaches Indians that the English nation is busy with its own interests. The English nation does not show in action the friendliness to India which they occasionally profess. For that reason candidates who showed special interest in India were defeated, and bigoted Anglo-Indian candidates were returned. These latter candidates said that British interests should be looked to before Indian interests; and by saying so they pleased the British electors and got themselves elected. Indians have learnt from this a more important lesson, namely, that Indians may be benefited for the present by engaging the sympathy of Parliament and by increasing the strength of the party interested in India in England. But Indians will not be completely benefited so long as they do not obtain a Parliament of their own like the colonies.

88. The same paper says that the Liberal Party will probably come into power. But if they come into power their continuing in power will depend upon the support of the home rulers. Upon seeing the influence of the home rulers, Mr. Gladstone told the electors to return a large number of Liberals. If England now wants to manage her affairs by the votes of her own representatives, the Liberals and Conservatives will either have to combine against the home rulers, or they will have to grant the demands of the home rulers. If the first course is adopted, the English constitution will change, and its excellence will be impaired. Consequently, England has no other alternative but to adopt the second course.

89. The same paper says that though Government now pay very small money for the maintenance of the charitable dispensaries, it is very anxious to exercise a controlling authority over them. Government has said in its resolution that it is now considering how it can make the Local Boards maintain doctors. Thus Government desires to allow the Local Boards no authority in the matter of the appointment of doctors for hospitals. This is indeed the true way of conferring self-government.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

90. The same paper cannot understand why the contractor Baboos have received at the Belvedere Durbar the title of Roy Bahadur and Doctor Kedar Nath Chatterjea only the title of Roy. The writer cannot understand the wisdom of curtailing the word Bahadur from the title in the case of the doctor.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

91. The *Samaya*, of the 14th December, says that the family of Pramatha Bhushan Deb Raya has been long known as Rajas. Under such circumstances the conference of the title of "Rajah" on Pramatha Bhushan is in a manner insulting his family. When a great man confers a title on any of his subordinates or on any one of his subjects, he does not take money from them. But the English take the price of the khillats. This is a curious way of conferring honors. The English are really shopkeepers. The writer requests Government that, if it really wants to confer honors, it should not confer them on the present large scale.

SAMAYA.

92. The same paper hears that Government is very anxious to increase its revenue. The opium revenue and the salt revenue are not susceptible of increase. The loss by exchange is a serious question, and so it has resolved upon the imposition of an income-tax, and a law will soon be passed for it. The increase of expenditure has deprived, and will continue to deprive, many clerks of their livelihood. Over and above this there will be an income-tax. The writer is thunderstruck at all this. Government can easily save much money by abolishing a few highly-paid appointments, and increase revenue by establishing a large number of railways. If the Governors cease going to the hills, much money can be saved. But is any Englishman bold enough to propose these things?

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

93. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 14th December, says that the remarks recently made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of conferring the title of Rajah on Pramatha Bhushan Deb Raya, of Naldangah, will not probably be gratifying to many. His Honor should have at the outset pointed out that the Naldangah family was a very ancient family, the members of which had enjoyed the title of Rajah from the time of the Mahomedans. By not mentioning this fact the Lieutenant-Governor has but shown scant honor to the family in question. Again, by his allusion to the widow-marriage movement, with which Pramatha Bhushan is associated, His Honor has struck a blow at Hindu society, injured the Rajah, and made statements opposed to the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation. Sir Rivers Thompson is presumably aware that the marriage of widows is opposed to the dictates of the Hindu religion and of the Hindu Shastras; and his praising Pramatha Bhushan for the part he has taken in promoting that movement only serves to show that anything which is pleasing to Englishmen, no matter whether or not it is pleasing to Hindus, must be always grateful to the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Rivers has shown by various acts that he takes no interest in natives but is partial to Englishmen; and his speech at the recent Durbar will afford another proof to natives of this fact. His Honor has expressed his readiness to promote any un-Hindu movement like the one connected with widow marriage. By this, he has acted contrary to the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation. His praise of Pramatha Bhushan for that gentleman's labours in the cause of widow marriage, will make it appear that the Raja has laboured for that cause only to please the Lieutenant-Governor. This will prove a quite gratuitous reflection on the motives of the Raja, and will hinder the cause which he has so much at heart. The Raja will lose the influence which he now enjoys in

Hindu society, and henceforth will come to be styled as the Raja of widow marriage notoriety. Sir Rivers must be aware that it is impossible for single individuals like Vidyasagar or the Raja to introduce changes into Hindu society, and yet His Honor favors the widow marriage movement. People will not probably believe that His Honor does so with a view to benefit Hindu society.

94. The same paper does not understand the meaning of the statement that Lord Dufferin desires to know the views of native papers on the Burmese War. Native papers have written about Burmese affairs from the beginning, and the Burmese War is now over. Are not the opinions of native editors on public questions translated for Government? Do not the translations go to Lord Dufferin? Does not His Excellency see them? Or is it that he is well acquainted with the views of native editors on the Burmese question, but has expressed a desire of knowing them when the war is over only in order that he may thus please the editors? If the latter surmise were correct, native editors would only feel insulted rather than honoured by this act of Lord Dufferin. Native newspapers do not attach much importance to the favour or disfavour of Government, and the knowledge that they are being honoured by Lord Dufferin will no more induce them to pay increased attention to their duties than the knowledge that they are being treated with contempt will lead them to neglect their duties.

95. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 14th and 15th December, desires that the Viceroy should direct his attention to the improvement of the condition of the Mussulmans who form one-fourth of the population of India. Mussulmans are poor. The Viceroy has said in his resolution of the 14th July that Mussulmans neglect to make efforts to improve their own condition. This is not true. He has said this because the local Governments have told him so. It is not possible for Mussulmans to compete with Hindus who have been studying English for a much longer time than they.

96. The *Dainik*, of the 15th December, is very sorry that at the Durbar recently held at Belvedere separate seats were provided for natives and Europeans. This distinction of race made at the durbar has surprised many. But nothing is impossible at a durbar of which Sir Rivers Thompson is the President. Those that went to the durbar in a plain dress were rather roughly handled by the durwans, who in a rough manner pointed out to them the seats set apart for natives. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has by making this distinction of race on an auspicious occasion wounded the feelings of many. When His Honor expatiated on the good qualities of the ancestor of Rajah Surendra Narayan all the native gentlemen present had to stand up, but Europeans even of the lowest rank remained in their seats. This may be quite in unison with the taste of Europeans but not of natives. When expatiating on the good qualities of Rajah Pramatha Bhushan, His Honor did not fail to dwell on the encouragement given by him to the widow marriage movement. This is graceful in the mouth of a Christian. But His Honor has not done well by alluding on such an auspicious occasion to a matter which is likely to wound the feelings of a large number of men.

97. The same paper says that at one time it heard much in favour of Mr. Anderson, the Magistrate of Moorshe-dabad. But the more the writer hears of him, the less he is disposed to respect him. The Khargram affair showed his real character for the first time. The writer thinks that the Magistrate

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA
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URDU GUIDE,
Dec. 14th & 15th 1885

DAINIK,
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DAINIK.

could not collect all the information on the subject, and this the writer attempted to prove some time ago. He is under the impression that the Magistrate did not try to remove distress though he was aware of its existence. He did not accept money from Government for the distribution of relief. He tried to collect subscription, but much money was not raised, and so the people got no help. If he had taken precautions to preserve the embankment at Lahlakundi, people of several districts could have been saved from ruin. He did not even perform his duty after the floods had ruined such a large number of men. He concluded by seeing the tops of drowned trees that the prospects of crops were good. He neglected to relieve people: he waited for a steam launch. Baboo Kedar Nath Basu published in various papers reports of the negligence of the Magistrate, who got incensed against the Baboo. People are under the impression that from that time the Magistrate determined to harass him. But he had no opportunity up to this time. Now the Baboo has been hauled up before a Criminal Court. It was rumoured that Baboo Sib Chandra Chowdri, the zemindar of Bhagirathpur, would bring a suit against the Baboo for threatening him. Before it was known to whom the case would be made over a warrant had been issued against the Baboo, who was then in the mofussil. Baboo Sivakrishna is not prepared to prosecute Kedar Baboo, and so Mr. Anderson has indirectly become the complainant. When the Magistrate himself is the complainant, it is not proper to have the case tried by any one of his subordinates. The writer cannot say how Mr. Ferrar will try it. But if the case is transferred from his file, he will feel himself relieved. If the *Prajá Bandhu* is to be believed, attempts are being to get witnesses after Kedar Baboo has made his appearance before the Court.

DAINIK,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

98. The *Dainik*, of the 17th December, says that the English profess that they govern India in the interests of the Indians, and that as soon as the Indians can govern themselves they will hand over the empire to them. But they are weakening the natives of India to such an extent that they will never be able to govern themselves. The English may have some interest in weakening the natives, but they have no interest in making the people discontented. It will rather injure the cause of the English in India. Some statesmen of England understand the danger of making people discontented, and they try to remove the causes of discontent. Lord Ripon understood this, and he wanted to take the people into his confidence to a certain extent. He issued orders to furnish the editors of native papers with official papers, but the rule has not been given effect to. Government is acting in this respect just as it used to do before. The native papers not only do not get official papers, but they do not get even the report on native papers. It is no wonder that under such circumstances the native editors should make mistakes in their comments on the acts of Government. A list is every year published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the editors who are to receive official publications, but none of them get anything. During the last twelve months some of these editors have received nothing more than the annual administration report and the report of the Excise Commission. The post of the Press Commissioner has been abolished indeed, but the office still exists under the superintendence of an Under-Secretary. But no one knows what is done in that office.

Distrust of natives.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

99. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 7th December, hears that there is a talk of the reimposition of the Press Act. This is a matter of serious anxiety. The civilians have become despotic, and it is therefore no wonder that they should

The reimposition of the Press Act.

CHARU VARTÁ,
Dec. 7th, 1885.

consider the Gagging Act as a sovereign remedy. The writer does not understand what is the origin of this blind belief of the civilians. The passing of the Gagging Act is the same thing as throwing 250 millions of men into a black hole. The writer cannot understand how a Christian Government can think of depriving a great nation of the freedom of speech. It is surprising indeed that the English who fought bravely for the freedom of their press should deprive others of that privilege.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

100. The *Education Gazette*, of the 4th December, says that many Europeans entertain causeless hostile feelings against native States. They apprehend that these States may rebel. Many native States have been annexed at the instigation of these men. Many yet remain to be annexed. But fortunately the rulers of India do not follow their advice. The loyalty of native Princes is being proved at every step. But bad men do not fail to put different interpretations upon these acts of loyalty of the Princes. Lord Ripon is a high-minded statesman. The advice of bad men had no influence over him. The views of Lord Dufferin regarding the native Princes are reassuring. His Lordship is honouring the Princes by placing his confidence in them. He has recently made over the fortress of Gwalior to the Maharajah, Scindhia.
101. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 10th December, says that some Englishmen consider that the existence of the native States constitutes a danger to the British Empire in India. Lord Ripon considered the Princes of these States to be loyal to the British Government. Without the assistance of these States it would have been difficult for the English to get over the difficulties of the year 1858. Lord Dufferin is a man of genius. He has treated with respect all the native Princes through whose territories he recently passed. He is honouring native Princes greatly. Those who consider that by replacing the fort of Gwalior in the hands of the Scindhia the English have lost a strong position are mistaken. A powerful friend is a greater gain than hundreds of swords.
102. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 12th December, says that the English are a nation of shopkeepers. In returning the fort of Gwalior to the Maharajah Scindhia, the English have made a nice calculation of their profit and loss. The Maharajah has been compelled to pay Rs. 15,00,000, and the cost of removing the troops, and to give the province of Jhansi.
103. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th December, says that the enemies of the husband of the Begum of Bhopal, not satisfied with the hard sentence passed upon him by Government, still complain that he is interfering in the affairs of the State. It is probable that Government will soon be obliged to interfere directly in the administration of this native State and to treat the husband of the Begum harder still. The writer doubts whether Government has any right to interfere in the internal administration of any State.
104. The *Ananda Bazar Patrikā*, of the 14th December, notices with uneasiness the statements that are being made by Anglo-Indians as to the weakmindedness of the present Maharajah of Cashmere, and as to the obstructiveness of certain officials in that State to all reforms. These complaints are generally the prelude to annexations. It is to be feared lest Lord Dufferin should lend an ear to these interested complaints.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Dec. 4th, 1885.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Dec. 10th, 1885.

BHARAT BASI,
D. c. 12th, 1885.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

105. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 14th December, says that the Maharajah of Cooch Behar is very fond of courting Englishmen. Residence in the hills in imitation of Englishmen has become an incurable disease with him. He never spares any effort to satisfy Englishmen. Much money is spent for this reason. The Maharajah has got this turn of mind because his Prime Minister is an Englishman. He has paid Rs. 5,000 and some skins of birds and beasts for the English exhibition.

SOM PRAKASH.

106. The same paper referring to the rumour that the daughter of Jung Bahadur has asked for justice from the British Government for the cruel murder of her husband, the late Prime Minister of Nepal, says that Government should punish the author of this cruel murder after proper enquiries. Though Nepaul is an independent State such cruelties cannot be tolerated. The writer says that the British Government should hold the present authorities of Nepaul responsible for the murder, and that it should punish them if they are found guilty of the atrocity. The English authorities should not reject the prayer of the daughter of Jung Bahadur, who rendered such eminent services to the English Government.

SOM PRAKASH.

107. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has entitled himself to the gratitude of Indians by restoring the fort of Gwalior to Scindia. If Government does such good things it will win the affections of the people. Every one will be glad if similar justice is done to Holkar and to the Nizam.

DAINIK,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

108. The *Dainik*, of the 17th December, says that by the terms of the treaty concluded with the English, the Maharajah of Cashmere is not bound to receive a permanent Resident in his capital. But the Maharajah has not objected to receive such a Resident in order that he may please the English. For the same reason he has abolished the duties on imports and exports at a great sacrifice to his revenues. He has also allowed tourists and merchants to raise brick-built houses in his dominions. Though he has done so much in order to please the English, yet Anglo-Indians, such as the Editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, are not satisfied.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

PRATIKAR,
Dec. 4th, 1885.

109. The *Pratikár*, of the 4th December, asks whether it will be impertinent on its part to enquire what benefit Orissa has derived from the Lieutenant-Governor's visit. The people can understand whether the revenue is properly spent if they can know how much money is spent on the tours of officials and what benefit results from them. Will no one attend to the proper expenditure of money because the people have no control over the finances?

PRATIKAR.

110. A correspondent of the same paper says that two thousand people suffering from the floods came to the Magistrate of Hooghly when he proclaimed in the Balagar thana that people suffering from that cause would receive aid. But when the people knew that only 100 rupees had been sanctioned for their relief, many of them went away in disgust. If one hundred rupees is divided among two thousand people, only a very trifling amount falls to the share of each. It is not to be expected that the loss which the people have sustained from these floods will be repaired by such small aid. The writer cannot understand how the Magistrate sanctioned such a small sum for the relief of such a large number of people.

111. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 15th December, says that the prospects of the crops at Chupra in Nuddea are not bad. But the gwalas of the place and others have contracted the bad habit of stealing the crops for feeding their cattle. The poor agriculturists are being ruined in this way. Unless the officials take an interest in the affairs of these men they are helpless.

DAINIK,
Dec. 15th, 1885.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

112. In acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Barnes's letter on the subject of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the *Sansodhini*, of the 6th December, thanks Lady Dufferin very heartily for the interest she is taking in female patients. Many female patients have lost their lives for their unwillingness to give the history of their case to male physicians.

SAVSODHINI,
Dec. 6th, 1885.

113. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 14th December, remarks in reference to the large amount of subscriptions in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, promised at the meeting recently held in Calcutta in that connection, that the more widely the project is made known, the larger will become the additions to the fund. The editor suggests the establishment of branch associations in district head-quarters and other important places in the country, the entrusting of the work of the fund in the hands of leading natives, and the enlisting of the co-operation of local officials in the work in question.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

114. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 14th December, says that though European and Brahmo ladies will profit by Lady Dufferin's Fund from a pecuniary point of view, Lady Dufferin has laid Hindus under a deep and permanent obligation by her noble scheme of providing for the medical treatment of Hindu women by female doctors.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

URIYA PAPER.

115. The *Utkal Darpan* devotes almost all of its columns to a detailed account of the reception of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Balasore. Its contemporary of the *Samvád Báhiká* also does the same thing.

UTKAL DARPAN,
Dec. 1st, 1885.
SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Dec. 3rd, 1885.

116. The *Sebaka* has the following paragraph on Baboo Lal Mohan Ghosh, the Bengalee candidate, for a membership in the British Parliament:—

SEBAKA,
Dec. 5th, 1885.

“To those of our native friends who are anxiously waiting to learn the result of elections going on in England, the defeat of Baboo Lal Mohan Ghose, who attempted to represent the Deptford Division in Greenwich, must prove a matter of great sorrow. The very fact of his securing a large number of votes in his favour in a place like Greenwich is a matter of no little surprise and congratulation.”

117. The same paper offers the following piece of advice to the Government of India:—

SEBAKA.

“We hope the Government of India and the Provincial Governments under it will, in their dealings with the Princes of India, remember that speech of Lord Dufferin's, delivered at Jaipur, in which he declared that the Government in its dealings with the Princes of India would be guided by a policy of unlimited trust and confidence.”

Government and the Native Princes.

SEBAKA,
Dec. 5th, 1885.

The Orissa Tributary States.

118. The same paper writes the following in the course of an article headed "the

Orissa Tributary States:—"

"During the last five years the Tributary States of Orissa have come more to the notice of the public than was the case before that period. The sympathy of the outside public with the affairs of those States was brought into prominence by the lamentable death of the late Jubraj of Dhenkanal. We do not remember any single instance in which the death of an Uriya Tributary Chieftain was so universally mourned by the Uriya people as was that of the late Jubraj. The late durbar at Cuttack disclosed what warm interest the Bengal Government takes in all matters concerning the Tributary States of Orissa. The speech of the Lieutenant-Governor delivered at the durbar, when compared with the Government Resolution on the annual report of the Superintendent on the administration of the Tributary States of Orissa, published in a recent issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, points out that the address was more than premeditated. No doubt the wants of the Tributary States are many, and improvements, material and educational, are necessary for the well-being of subjects committed to the care of the chieftains, but Government should not be in haste to import foreign methods of government into territories that have been governed for centuries by strong personal rule. We have a great love for good roads, easy communications, masonry buildings, and Anglicised schools, but they have very little attraction for the people for whom they are intended. It is doubtful whether education that is not practical can be of any great use to our Gurjat brethren. The laying out and construction of expensive roads will enrich foreign capitalists, who will crowd into the Gurjat territories on the first notice. Thus progress, as understood in civilized tracts, can only be gradual and slow in the Gurjats, where the majority of subjects are still in a barbarous state. Besides expenditure incurred on account of the arts of civilization must bear a fixed proportion to expenditures incurred on other accounts. Any practical proposal, tending to increase the land and jungle revenues of the Gurjats, will be more welcome to our chieftains than any extraneous and high-sounding scheme, which, in order that it may prove lucrative, must require a large outlay. Our chieftains must be thankful to the Bengal Government for the trouble they have taken in supplying them with good dewans and managers, though some of the chieftains are still managing—rather mismanaging their States according to the old fashion. We hope Government will always try to lend the services of the best men that it has in its own service, and insist upon the universal acceptance of a policy by the chieftains, which must relieve them from direct troubles, incident to the management of a valuable property. Any more active interference than the supplying of good dewans and managers will be a sheer infringement of the orders of the Government of India, who have distinctly laid down that "no steps should be taken that shall in any way indicate a desire to claim a Tributary State of Orissa as part of British India." We shall therefore be happy to learn, at an early date, the regulations which are under the consideration of the Bengal Government, and which shall receive the final sanction of the Government of India before being brought into force in the Tributary States, whose status, namely their position beyond the pale of British India, will henceforward be maintained with integrity. We cannot bring this article to a close without offering friendly admonitions to the tributary chieftains of Orissa, who must learn soon to realise the responsibilities with which their persons are invested, and act, work, and administer accordingly."

119. The *Utkal Dīpikā* finds fault with the Registration office in the Cuttack Collectorate, which unnecessarily refuses to receive papers that come for registration after 12 A.M. The paper is of opinion that

Registration work in the Cuttack Collectorate.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ,
Dec. 6th, 1885.

officers in charge of registration should receive such documents till 3 P.M., specially as winter days are very short and as the Collectorate begins to work at nearly 12 A.M.

120. The same paper alludes to the petition which some of the Rajahs and zemindars have presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, requesting His Honor not to interfere with the management of the Jaggannath temple at Pooree by the Rajah of that place, and remarks that as the presence of the Rajah is necessary for the practice of certain observances in that temple, Government ought not to deprive the Rajah of a duty that belongs, by time-honoured custom, to his position.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 6th, 1885.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 19th December 1885.

